The Daily Bulletin.

VOL. VII—NO. 1000.] CHARLOTTE, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1862. [$5 PER A[NUM.]

THE BULLETIN:

BY EDWARD H. [illegible]TTON.

Later from Europe.

Baltimore papers of the [illegible] have been received, with Liverpool advi[illegible] to the 13th. The result of the fighting be[illegible] Richmond is treated as a severe reverse [illegible] the United States by the English press.

Lord Palmerston had sta[illegible] in Parliament that the British troo[illegible] in Canada would not be withdrawn.

The Liverpool Post says [illegible] at the new American tariff will be l[illegible] upon in Great Britain as a measure [illegible] counting almost to a declaration of war.

The cotton market closed [illegible] with an upward tendency.

The excitement caused by Morgan's movements in Central Kentucky continues. He destroyed immense quantities of government stores at Lebanon.

The Baltimore *Sun*, of [illegible]th inst. states that Col. Morgan has occupied Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky, and that thousands of Kentuckians had joined him. Great excitement prevailed at Louisville and Cincinnati. We [illegible] on the eve of lively times in the West.

In confirmation of the above, the Atlanta *Confederacy* says: Passengers by the State train last evening report that Morgan rushed into Frankfort, Kentucky, seized fifty loads of Federal guns, captured Governor Magoffin, and then fell back to Richmond, in Madison County, and established a camp, where he issued a proclamation to the people, calling upon them to rise up and throw off the yoke of the tyrants and that the people were flocking to him by thousands. We have no positive confirmation of this report. Of this we are sure: Morgan is doing a good work in Kentucky."

The Capture of the "Teazer."

The following letter from the Secretary of the Navy will explain itself:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, July [illegible], 1862.

Lieutenant Commanding,
HUNTER DAVIDSON, [illegible], N.,
Richmond, Virginia.

Sir:—Your letter of the 3[illegible] inst., reporting the loss of the steamer "Teazer" under your command, and requesting a Court of Inquiry to investigate the circumstances connected with the loss, has been received.

The Department does not deem an inquiry as to the loss of the "Teazer," by a Court, necessary, nor does it attach blame to yourself, your officers or crew in consequence thereof.

Your conduct under the circumstances was judicious and creditable to the service.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary Navy.

Movement in Favor of the Jews in Russia.

A late movement of the Russian Government in favor of the Jews in that country is announced in the [illegible] of foreign journals received here. It is well known that the Emperor Alexander, in 1818, granted to the Jews, in the government of Cherson, on the Black Sea, a tract of four hundred thousand acres of land to induce them to turn their attention to agriculture, for which, it is to be remarked, they have no particular taste. Four thousand of them removed there and founded a colony, but what success attended their efforts is not known.

The present Emperor is equally anxious with the former one to ameliorate their condition, and we learn that a committee composed of Rabbins has been for some time convoked by the Government, and the members are now assembled in order to consider what measures can be adopted to extend the blessings of civilization among the Israelitish population. The commissioners have recommended:

1. The foundation of one Israelitish Consistory for the entire Russian Empire. 2. The instruction of the Jewish youth by the improvement of the schools now in existence, and the establishment of new ones. 3. Instruction as to the historical origin and significance of the ancient Jewish rites. 4. The adoption of fixed rules as to the religious practices and prayers required by the Jewish worship, as well as a control over the expenses of the synagogues, and of the other charitable establishments. 5. In inquiry into practices which are said to have a pernicious influence on the position of the Jews employed in agricultural pursuits—such as the numerous holy days and solemnities during the season most favorable for field works—precocious marriages and divorces, and an inquiry into the best mode of conciliating ecclesiastical requirements with religious exigencies. 6. An indication of the principles which ought to guide the choice of religious books. 7. The preparation of a particular form of oath to be taken by the Jews when they offer themselves as candidates for public office.

DESERTERS FROM THE ENEMY.—The Rockingham *Register* says that desertions from the Yankee army since its attempted occupation of the Valley of Virginia, have been quite numerous. Those seen by the editor concur in stating that if others of the [illegible] in arms knew that they would be received kindly in the Confederate lines, whole companies and regiments would desert. They represent the Federal [illegible] as too intolerable to be borne much longer as it obliges many who really love the South, and have friends and kinsmen in the Southern Confederacy, to turn their hands against their best friends.

Ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, Opposed to a War of Subjugation.

Ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, has written a remarkable letter (to the Hartford Times) condemning the use of his name as a vice-president of the late war meeting in that city. He goes on to say that—

"If it is necessary to be more explicit, I beg leave to state that, knowing what the meeting would be beforehand, I could not have been induced to attend it, or take a part in its doings—and that, having glanced at the speeches and the proceedings generally of that meeting, I particularly desire to clear myself from any participation, directly or indirectly, in what took place there. The meeting, if I have not misunderstood its general bearing, is one which ignores peaceful remedies of any sort as means of restoring the Union, and calls loudly for men and means to aid in the subjugation and consequent degradation and overthrow of the South. I follow, gentleman, in no such crusade, neither will I contribute in any way to the accomplishment of such bloody purposes. The monstrous fallacy of the present day, that the Union can be re-established by destroying any part of the South, is one which will burst with the shells that are thrown into its defenceless cities, and leave the condition of this country, when its treasures are exhausted, and its brave men on both sides consigned to hospitals and graves, a spectacle for reproach or commiseration of the civilized world."

The Monitor and Galena.

The "Scientific American," in speaking of the damages done to the above named vessels in the recent engagement at Drury's Bluff, says:

The severest blow we have yet received on the turret was at *Fort Darling*. It was from a solid ten-inch shot fired from a very heavy charge of powder; from a distance of about eight hundred yards. It struck the turret very nearly perpendicular with its side, making an indentation of three and a quarter inches, but without any visible fracture of the plates. On the inside, opposite the indentation, the plates were somewhat fractured.

The iron-clad Galena was severely handled in this fight, the fire from the batteries being mostly concentrated upon her on finding that their shells were penetrating her sides. I am not positive that any shot passed entirely through both sides, but I saw where a ten-inch shot had gone through her port-quarter, where her plating is two and a half inches thick with six inches of wood backing, and after passing over her gun-deck had gone through the wood backing on the star board quarter and crowded off the iron plating.

Shells penetrated her side where it was of the thickness I have stated above, and exploded on her gun-deck, making terrible havoc among her crew. In two or three places where her spar deck was struck by ricochet shot, the entire substance of the deck, both wood and iron, for the distance of three feet and the width of the shell was scooped out, leaving a clear opening through to the space below. This deck, however, is ridiculously light, being made of two-inch plank covered over with two inch iron plants. As far as resistance to shot is concerned, she is a miserable failure.

State of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, June 26, 1862.

In pursuance of an Ordinance of the Convention of this State, I, HENRY T. CLARK, Governor of North Carolina, do hereby make known that all officers and soldiers in the service of the State or of the Confederate States, who are of the age of twenty-one years and who are citizens of this State, or who, if within the State, shall be absent from their respective counties at elections hereafter to be held, if the exigencies of the times shall permit, shall be entitled to vote for Sheriffs, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts and members of the General Assembly in their respective counties; and also for Governor of the State, Electors for President and Vice President of the Confederate States and members of the Confederate Congress for their respective Districts, whenever such election is required by law.

And I do hereby further make known, that three freeholders of their respective companies under the direction of the commanding officer of the Regiment in which they belong, shall open polls on Thursday before the day appointed for holding elections in this State, being the 31st day of July for this year; and that said elections shall be conducted in all respects according to the laws of this State.

The three free holders aforesaid, shall prepare a fair copy of the votes polled and transmit the same, with the list of voters, to the sheriffs of their respective counties; and where officers and soldiers of the same companies shall vote in different counties or different Congressional Districts, the said free-holders specify accordingly and make returns to the sheriffs of the different counties above referred to, who shall count the votes of the said officers and soldiers if received within twenty days after they are cast on the day of election aforesaid.

The elections for this year are for Governor, Members of the General Assembly and for Sheriffs of the respective counties.

Done at Office, in the city of Raleigh, the day and year aforesaid.

HENRY T. CLARK.

☞ All papers in the State are requested to give this one insertion.

july 17, '62—1t.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

Just received a lot of Bagging.
For sale low at
KAHNWEILER & BROS.
Feb. 15, 1862—tf

WANTED.

Ten or fifteen good Shoe Makers to put up Gentlemen and Ladies sewed shoes. We find constant work at good prices by applying to
N. B. TAYLOR.
July 16 1862—d3w

NEGROES FOR HIRE.

Likely NEGROES, men and boys, apply opposite the Court House to
JNO. F. BUTT.
July 25, '62—3t

FOR HIRE.

A capable Nurse and House Servant, of excellent character. Apply to
Rev. I. S. NELSON.
july 22, '62—3t*

READY MADE CLOTHING.

The subscriber is now well supplied at his old stand, Brevards Station, with a large quantity of first quality Summer and Fall Clothing, Shoes, &c., which he offers to the public cheap for cash.

Call and supply yourselves before the stock is exhausted.

WM. RICHARDS.
july 23—2w* Brevards Station.

FOUND.

On the North Carolina Rail Road, near this place, a Carpet Bag. The owner can recover it by calling at this office and paying for advertisement.

july 23 tf

MILITIA NOTICE.

All men residing in, or who have been sojourning in wards No. 2 and 3, (Naval Department excepted) for ten days, from the age of 35 to 50 years are hereby ordered to enroll their names in Beat No. 1, on or before the first Saturday of August. The roll of the company can be found at the Envelope Office, opposite the Post Office. The law will be severely dealt on all defaulters.

By order,
Capt. J. H. STEVENS
Beat Company No. 1, 26th Regt.,
july 23—3t N. C. Militia.

☞ Whig and Democrat copy 1 time.

NOTICE.

All members of the 37th Regiment N. C. Troops, who are now at home will report at Statesville, on the 1st day of August, prepared to go to the regiment, unless they go to the regiment before that time. All who are unable to travel will send to the Adjutant, at Statesville, certificates from reliable Surgeons.

By order Col. BARBER.
WM. T. NICHOLSON,
Adjutant 37th N. C. T.
July 21, '62—d6t*

CONFEDERATE UNIFORMS.

Just received a superior quality of Gold Lace for ornamenting sleeves and Gauntlet caps. For sale at
KAHNWEILER & BROS.
Feb. 15, 1862—tf

ENGLISH GOODS.

A splendid assortment of Prints, Striped Osnaburg, Plaid and Striped English Cotton Goods, per Steamer Bermuda.

For sale at
KAHNWEILER & BROS.
Jan. 25, 1862—tf

Particular Attention!

As there will be a change in our firm, our notes and settling their accounts and notes.

Our terms hereafter are strictly cash.

KAHNWEILER & BRO'S.
Aug. 11, 1861—t

MILITARY BUTTONS, &c.

Received per Steamer Isabel, Gold Epaulets for Commissioned Officers, Military Buttons, Gold Lace, Pistols, &c.

Call soon at
KAHNWEILER & BROS.
Jan. 25, 1862—tf

J. S. PHILLIPS,
Merchant Tailor.

HAVING located in Charlott respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

A complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings always on hand, which will be made to order at the shortest notice, after the latest fashion.

Shop three doors South of the Mansion House.
sept. 19-tf

ZEPHERS, ZEPHERS.

Whole and split Zephers of all shades. Also, Shetland Wool for knitting Shawls and Scarfs. For sale at KAHNWEILER & BROS.
March 12, 1862—tf

H. L. ALEXANDER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

☞ Office in Butlers Building.
feb 8-tf

KOOPMAN'S
Anti-Dyspeptic & Anti-Dyspeptic
BITTERS.
PREPARED BY B. KOOPMAN.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THESE unrivalled Bitters possess peculiar curative properties in all Affections of the Bowels, they will be found effectual in the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach and all those painful and troublesome diseases arising from a derangement of the digestive organs and irregular action of the functions of the stomach and intestines. They will also be found a SAFE REMEDY FOR CHILLS AND FEVERS.

These Bitters are prepared from Roots brought from Germany, and for over a century have been found effectual in that country for the permanent cure of the diseases enumerated above. They contain no deleterious drug, but are compounded entirely from roots, and are perfectly safe at all times.

A simple trial is all that is asked, as a cure will naturally follow, and that is the best certificate of their superiority over every other remedy for those particular diseases.

They are manufactured by B. Koopman, Charlotte, N. C., and for sale by,
KOOPMAN & PHELPS.
Also, for sale at F. Scarr's and E. Nye Hutchison & Co's Drug Stores.
[feb 25-1y

SUPERNONG WINE.

Superior articles of Scuppernong WINE, in bottles for family use. For sale at
KAHNWEILER & BROS.
Jan. 25, 1862—tf

COTTON LACES, &c.

We are selling off our valuable stock of Needle Worked Collars, Sleeves and Collars, Insertings and Trimmings, Thread Laces and English worked Bands, Edging and Insertings, Thread, Linen and Cotton Laces, at usual, low prices.

Selling very fast at
KAHNWEILER & BROS.
Jan. 25, 1862—tf

TALLOW! TALLOW!

5,000 lbs. extra article white TALLOW for sale by
KAHNWEILER & BROS.
June [illegible]

J. G. WILKINSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER
AND
Plated Ware.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NOTICE.

Persons wishing to [illegible] accounts or Notes with FISHER & BURROUGHS can have an opportunity of doing so by calling on J. W. BLAIR, at the Store of A. A. N. M. TAYLOR. Don't delay, we are anxious to get our business settled up.

J. C. BURROUGHS.
July 23 d1m.

BLUE MASS, BLUE MASS.

Warranted pure and equal to any imported.

I am now manufacturing Blue Mass in large quantities by machinery, and can fill orders for any quantity.

It can be sent by express to almost any place in the Confederacy.

Orders solicited.

Orders can also be sent to Kent, Paine & Co., Richmond Va.

R. B. SAUNDERS,
Chapel Hill, N. C.
July 23, 1862—3m

ATTENTION
PARTIZAN RANGERS.

You are hereby ordered to report at Charlotte Monday, the 21st inst., without further notice.

J. Y. BRYCE, Capt.

P. S. Members will bring blankets.
July 18, 1862—tf

MELON, MELON!

Brought to your door by Ayr Oil Co., leave your orders at E. Nye Hutchison & Co's Drug Store.
July 17, '62—1m*

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 1st day of September, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Burwell, aided by competent teachers in all the branches. For circular containing full particulars as to terms address

Rev. R. BURWELL,
july 8, 1862—d1m Charlotte, N. C.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

I shall resume the exercises of my School in the Town Hall on Monday, August 4th.

Terms same as last Session.

R. H. GRIFFITH.
July 20, '62—6t

L. T. LEVIN,
Commission Merchant,
SELLS ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.
COLUMBIA, S. C.
March 14, 1862 1y

CHARLOTTE DRUG STORE.
E. NYE HUTCHISON & Co

RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Window Glass, Patent Dye Stuffs, Turpentine, Burning Fluid, Alcohol, Pure Liquors, Garden Seeds, Field and Garden seeds, &c., &c.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell hereafter for cash. [May 4, 1861-tf

WILLIAMS & OATES.

Cotton Buyers, Grocers & Produce Dealers,

Agents for Kettlewell's Manipulated Guano and Lorio's Lumber.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
may 17-tf

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES.

Received a fine assortment of women Leather Shoes, sizes 3 to 8, selling very fast at $2 00 a pair. Fine Kid Morocco Boots, sizes 1 to 6.

For sale at KAHNWEILER & BROS.
March 12, 1862—tf

SPRING SHAWLS.

Received a large variety of Silk Mantels and Shawls. For sale at
KAHNWEILER & BROS.
March 12, 1862—tf

COTTON CARDS.

Run the Blockade few dozen best quality Whittimore No 8, 9, 10, Cotton Cards for Sale at
KAHNWEILER & BROS.
June 7, '62—tf.

Wheat and Corn Wanted.

THE planting community will take notice that their Wheat and Corn Crops will be purchased at the Charlotte Steam Flouring Mill, at market prices. Those having Wheat and Corn for sale may find it to their advantage to call at the Mill before closing a sale.

JOHN WILKES & CO
Charlotte Flour Mill.
June 1, 1862-1y

WALTON HOUSE.

MORGANTON, N. C.

This house is now open for the reception of the public, either by the day, week or month. The many advantages of healthfulness, beauty of scenery, good water, &c., will point this out as a desirable place for families or individuals seeking a home during the continuance of the war, or for spending the summer months, with the assurance on the part of the Proprietors that every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize their house.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS,
W. K. S. BURBANK.
July 7, 1862—d1m

SWORD, SASH AND BELT.

A handsome Silver Case Sword, for Captain or Commissioned Officers, with a red Silk Sash and Belt. For sale at
KAHNWEILER & BROS.
Feb. 15, 1862—tf

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE, W. & W. R. R. CO.
WILMINGTON, July 1st, 1862.

ON and after Monday the 14th instant the Express and Mail Trains will be run on the following daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GOING WEST.

Leave		Arrive
7.30 A. M.	Charlotte	
1.45	Tuttletown	5.10
2.15	Brevards	4.40
2.40	Statesville	4.15
	Lincolnton	3.05

GOING EAST.

Leave		Arrive.
11.00 A. M.	Lincolnton	
11.30	Shoals	11.40
11.55	Bostian	11.40
12.15	Tuttletown	10.15 P. M.
	Charlotte	9.40

By Order,
V. A. McNEILL,
Acting Master of Transportation.
Wilmington, June 4th, 1862.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

I will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for negroes, or a plantation near town, my Town Lots in a high state of cultivation, in that part of town known as Smithville, many of them desirable sites for private residence.

JOAB P. SMITH.
July 17, 1862—2w

REAL MOUNTAIN DEW.

Ten cases genuine Scotch Whiskey, distilled by Wm. Day & Co., Glascow, just received from the blockade,

For sale by
KAHNWEILER & BROS.
July 15, 1862—tf

Charlotte Foundry
And Machine Shop.

HAVING purchased from J. A. Fox the above establishment, the undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now ready to fill every order for making Machines, Horse Powers, Cotton Gins, Mill Work and Agricultural Work of all kinds. Blacksmithing, Iron, Wagon Work, and Horse-Shoeing done with dispatch. Old Iron, Brass and Copper Castings bought at the Foundry or taken in exchange for job work. All kinds of Wood Turning also done.

Dec 25-tf JOHN M. HOWIE.

Family Flour for Sale.

AT the Charlotte Flouring Mills can be had Family, Superfine and Fine FLOUR, SUPERFINE, SHORTS and BRAN.

Also, MEAL and GRIST.

JOHN WILKES,
quar., 1862-1y Charlotte Flour Mills.

Save Your Ashes.

THE Charlotte Chemical & M. Co., will pay 12½ cents per bushel for good clean

ASHES.

All persons having any to sell, will please give notice at the Drug Store of E. Nye Hutchison & Co.

CHARLOTTE C. & M. Co.
Feb 28—tf

STENHOUSE & MACAULAY,
Commission Merchants,
At their Old Stand, Trade Street,

Keep constantly on hand a well selected Stock of Family Groceries.

All orders for Flour, Corn, Bacon, &c., promptly and carefully filled.

Factories supplied with Cotton, on commission of 50 cents per bale.

J. E. STENHOUSE,
ALLEN MACAULAY.
Charlotte, N. C., May 3, 1862—1y

HILLSBORO
Military Academy.

THIS INSTITUTION will be re-opened under efficient management on WEDNESDAY, March 5th. The services of officers having been permanently secured, no further interruption of duties need be apprehended.

☞ For circulars stating new terms &c., address "Superintendent H. M. A."
Hillsboro, N. C.
Feb 1—1aw6w

CONFEDERATE REGULATIONS

Gold Stars, Gold Gimp for Pants, Gold Lace for Sleeves and Collars, Military Buttons, just received per express. For sale at KAHNWEILER & BROS.
April 30, 1862—tf

HARDWARE FOR THE CAMPS.

Just received this morning, from the blockade, Fine Tooth Combs, all sizes; also English Dressing Combs.

For sale at
KAHNWEILER & BROS.
April 30, 1862—tf

TO HIRE.

A negro BOY and GIRL will be hired out for the balance of the year.

The Girl is a good cook. For terms, &c., apply to J. P. SMITH or H. L. ALEXANDER.
June 27, 1862—tf

TO HIRE

Several good plain Cooks and Washers; also several boys and men as labourers or workers. Apply at this office.
July 18 1862—d3t.

WRAPPING PAPER.

We have on hand, and daily receiving, a large supply of WRAPPING PAPER of all kinds, on consignment. Consumers will do well to call.

J. H. STEVENS & CO.,
Opposite the Post Office.
June 12, 1862—d6t

WRITING PAPER, &c.

Confederate Writing Paper and Envelopes with Military Motto, Fine Letter Paper, Steel Pens and Holders.

For sale at
KAHNWEILER & BROS.
April 30, 1862—tf

THOMAS W. RADCLIFFE,
AT THE
SIGN OF THE DRUM,
RICHARDSON STREET,
THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF RICHARDSON AND PLAIN STREETS.
NO. 186,
COLUMBIA, S. C

Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,
GUNS, MILITARY & FANCY GOODS,

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired in skilful and expeditious manner. All kinds of Hair-Work made to order.
nov. 21, 1861-tf

Removal.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he has removed his Shop to No. [illegible] NOW, where he is prepared to [illegible] all kinds of

SADDLES AND HARNESS WORK,

On short notice. He solicits a call.

Having learned the saddler of one of the best shops in the State, he feels satisfied that he can please the most fastidious.

J. S. PHILLIPS.

INK MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber has commenced the manufacture of a beautiful

BLACK WRITING INK,

Which is made from an English recipe, and is recommended for its brilliancy of color and freedom from all sediment or drags.

Orders from dealers will be filled with promptness, and all the usual discount to dealers allowed.

Orders solicited, and communications addressed to Greensboro, Alamance Co., N. C., will receive prompt attention.

W. A. JOHNSTON.
Greensboro, N. C.
may 29-tf

FOUND A SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY.

Enquire at the Bulletin Office.
May 24, 1862—tf

Book and Job Printing
OF EVERY KIND AND STYLE
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Notice to Merchants.

FORWARDING OFFICE
S. C. R. R. Co.
Charleston, March 24, 1862.

THE South Carolina Railroad Company having determined to discontinue this department of its business, and having sold the interest of the Company in the forwarding business of Messrs. Adger & Co., and Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., at this point, the undersigned, who has been for several years connected with the Forwarding Department of the Company, has leased the same, and will retain a very liberal share of the business of this department.

Parties are reminded that all goods now coming by this route from points beyond the Confederate States of America, must be entered at the Custom House, and that duties are payable on such as are not purchased on or before the 20th February inst., and taken on shipboard on or before the 15th March following, except such as are on the free list. It is therefore necessary that remittances be made to pay the duties where duties are payable, and in all cases to cover the expense of Custom House entry, as no goods can be passed without. Prompt compliance will prevent delay and expense, as all articles not entered and permitted will be stored by the Custom House officers. The South Carolina Railroad Company will advance, as heretofore, the charges of insurance, drayage and wharfage, but not the expenses connected with the Custom House.

Rates of charges for forwarding will be very moderate, and may be had on application to SANTEE & STONE, to whom all business communications should be addressed.

The Undersigned refers to the officers of the South Carolina Railroad Company, to the customers of the late forwarding house of Adger & Co., and merchants of standing in the city of Charleston, who respectfully solicits a liberal share of patronage.

JAMES R. GAGE,
Late Forwarding Agent S. C. R. R. Co.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER,
DEVOTED TO
POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, MECHANICS, SCIENCE, &c.
PUBLISHED BY
DENNIS HEARTT.
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

WITH the present volume the RECORDER commenced the fortieth year of its existence, the first number having been issued the 15th of February, 1820; during all which time we have labored to make our paper interesting and useful, and we hope and believe that in these particulars we have not been altogether unsuccessful. It has been our wish to make the RECORDER a good family paper, devoted to Politics, Agriculture, General News, &c., with a view to the [illegible] of the agricultural [illegible] of the State. Our agricultural department will be [illegible] from all sources, giving preference to [illegible] as will be of practical use to [illegible] and to contain [illegible] of originality as not to protect [illegible] from the columns of [illegible] and thereby [illegible] the [illegible] with "[illegible] matter." In order to render the News department as full and interesting as possible, we shall have [illegible] present to our readers the latest intelligence, and to enable us to do so we have facilities equal to those enjoyed by any portion of the State, except those in direct connection with telegraphic communication.

Terms of the RECORDER:

If paid in advance, per year.....$1 50
If not paid in advance, per year.....2 00
Ten copies, one year.....15 00
Twenty copies, one year.....30 00

Payment always in advance.

Any of our old subscribers who will obtain five subscribers and send us the cash, shall receive their own paper free of charge.

July 18—

The Edgecombe Farm Journal.

THE subscriber will commence on or about the 1st of September, 1862, the publication of a monthly journal in Tarboro', to be devoted to the planting and farming interests of North Carolina in particular, and the South generally.

Edgecombe having long since been acknowledged as the model farming county of North Carolina, its best farmers as its monthly Editor elected, and hopes more fully realized to be the source of publication of a first class agricultural paper than heretofore. It is to be entitled

"The Edgecombe Farm Journal,"

and will contain original and [illegible] articles on Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Stock and Dairy, Rural Architecture, Domestic Economy, &c., &c.

It will be published upon [illegible] and good white paper, in [illegible] form, and [illegible] pages each month.

The price of subscription will be [illegible] cents in advance for [illegible] publication within reach of every one.

TERMS:

One copy one year.....$0 50
Seven copies one year.....3 00
Twelve copies one year.....5 00
Twenty-five copies one year.....10 00

☞ No paper sent unless paid for in advance.

WILLIAM E. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Tarboro', N. C.
July 30-tf

THE SOUTHERN GUARDIAN
IS PUBLISHED BY
COLUMBIA, S. C.,
BY CHARLES P. PELHAM.

[illegible]

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CHARLESTON [illegible]
A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND [illegible] NEWSPAPER.
PUBLISHED DAILY AT [illegible]

THE Proprietor gives [illegible] that he has secured the services of [illegible] and Charleston correspondent, who will furnish [illegible] Current [illegible] is made to [illegible] with such [illegible] reliable sources. [illegible] Telegraph and the earliest [illegible] Europe. It has an able [illegible] correspondent in London [illegible] with the editorial [illegible] Washington, New York [illegible] regular Correspondents in [illegible] Washington are additional [illegible] the latest movements. He [illegible] of a gentleman who [illegible] highest position among the [illegible] South, are discriminating [illegible] Attention is paid to all [illegible] especially those in reference [illegible] Agricultural interest, and [illegible] the day. Great care is taken [illegible] appear in its columns which [illegible] from the family circle.

The political creed of the [illegible] the principles of the Democratic [illegible] as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky [illegible] of 1798 and 1799—the doctrine [illegible] construction of the Federal Constitution [illegible] the General Government; [illegible] Free Trade, and an economical [illegible] the Government. In politics [illegible] Southern States in stand-[illegible]

TERMS—Payable [illegible]

DAILY, per annum.....$10.00
TRI-WEEKLY.....5.00
WEEKLY.....2.00

As the price of paper [illegible] the Proprietor of new Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly [illegible] the following rates:

Five copies of the Weekly.....$8.00
Ten copies of the Weekly.....15.00
Twenty copies of the Weekly.....30.00

The names of the persons ordering the papers must accompany the money. Specimen copies sent free on application.

Address, [illegible]

THE FARMER [illegible]
[illegible]ANTER

THE [illegible] BULLETIN:

BY EDW[illegible] BRITTON

DAILY BULLE[illegible] TRI-WEEKLY [illegible] CATAWBA JOU[illegible]

TERMS:

1 square 1 time ..... $ .50
1 do 2 times ..... .75
1 do 3 do 1.00
1 do 6 do 1.75
1 do 12 do 2.75
1 do 1 month 4.00
1 do 2 m'th 7.00
1 do 3 do 10.00
1 do 6 do 15.00
1 do 1 year 25.00

Advertisements [illegible] be charged 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and [illegible] each continuance if not contracted for.

☞ A liberal discount [illegible] made on the above rates to persons advertising by contract.

CHARLOTTE.

Friday Morning, July 25, 1862.

☞ The News received by Telegraph will be found on the [illegible] page.

☞ *Our colored carriers are not privileged to sell copies of the Bulletin. Those purchasing from them encourage dishonesty and do us serious injury.*

☞ Those who may [illegible] time order a change in the direction of their paper will please name the office from which the change is to be made as well as the office to which the paper is to be sent in future.

Interesting from Vicksburg.

The Mobile Advertiser makes the following extract from a private letter from Vicksburg. It is suggestive of some important matters of which we are in ignorance here. Can it be, that Baton Rouge is re-occupied after all the Yankees from New Orleans? The New Orleans papers of the latest dates have consigned to a scare and that a Maine regiment was sent in hot haste. Farragut's request to be permitted to pass the batteries is refused in this letter in conditions greatly complified. If half what is suggested by the writer be confirmed, the Yankees are certainly in a bad way on the Mississippi and Butler was right in thinking that troops and crowds in the streets of New Orleans were dangerous to the public peace." But to the extracts:

VICKSBURG, July 13.

We have just received interesting news from our batteries. A Yankee flag of truce has arrived to request permission for their gunboats to pass our batteries at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge unmolested, and that they will evacuate New Orleans and the river. It is said that Gen. Van Dorn has refused the request, or he says that before two months he shall have the whole of the Yankee fleet between Vicksburg and Baton Rouge.

Gen. Breckinridge has command of the troops on the opposite side of the river at Monroe, La., and is marching to capture the Yankee batteries there, and to prevent supplies reaching the Yankee fleet. the whole of the Yankee fleet went down the river yesterday, for the purpose of securing our batteries at Baton Rouge, but I am happy to say they have very poor chance for doing so, as we have occupied the batteries on both sides of the river and are mounting more guns and erecting new fortifications. There is no doubt that we made a brilliant [illegible] in the capture of that town. We have a large light artillery force that has been ordered on the banks of the river, with orders to attack all transports and Yankee vessels that attempt to pass. So you see the Yankees have "got their paw in the wrong hole this time."

5 p. m.—News has just arrived that Van Dorn sent the following answer to Farragut, commanding United States forces above and below Vicksburg:

"SIR: Your communication under flag of truce, has been received. In answer, I beg to say, that the only way you shall pass my batteries is at the point of the cannon.

(Signed) E[illegible] DORN.

The troooos are looking for the Yankees every minute to cross the river and attack the Yankees.

THE CONFISCATION BILL [illegible]. —*Washington, July* 15.—The Confiscation Bill has not yet been returned with the President's approval. It is thought that his request for [illegible] of the session has reference to the measure, and that there is some [illegible] in signing it.

CAPTURE OF THE BEVERLY BURNERS.—Gen. Stuart's [illegible] again at work, having just [illegible] overtaking a portion of the [illegible] engaged in burning the bridges over Dam. One Lieutenant and [illegible] were captured, and one killed. [illegible] oners admit having been engaged in the recent raid.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, [illegible] 18th, learns that the Federals at Cumberland Gap are expecting large reinforcements from Kentucky. In the meantime they are skulking from our forces, and showing themselves from day to day under flags of truce.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, [illegible] 18th, learns that a meeting of [illegible] hundred respectable and influential citizens —former Unionists—has been held in the Blount country, East Tennessee, denouncing bushwhacking, and declaring it to be the duty of all good citizens to render obedience to the authority of the Confederacy. This is a good sign.

A GALLANT STATE.—The State of Florida has furnished, since the commencement of the war, eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, two independent partizan cavalry companies, and two light artillery companies, amounting in all to over ten thousand troops, out of a white population of little over twelve thousand, and still troops are being raised.

THE HEAVY GUNS OF McCLELLAN'S ARMY.—It is now believed that the large number of seige guns, designed for, have been planted around Richmond, instead of the White House when the Yankees evacuated that place, and that they were thrown into the Pamunkey river.

The Seven Days—General Johnston's Official Report.

RICHMOND, June 24th, 1862.

Gen. S. Cooper,

Adjutant and Inspector General:

SIR:—Before the 30th May I had ascertained from trusty scouts that Keys' corps was encamped on this side of the Chickahominy, near the Williamsburg road. On that day Major General D. H. Hill reported a strong body immediately in his front. On receiving this report, I determined to attack them next morning—hoping to be able to defeat Keys' Corps completely in its more advanced position before it could be reinforced. Written orders were despatched to Major Generals Hill, Huger and W. W. Smith. General Longstreet, being near my Headquarters, received verbal instructions. The receipt of the orders was acknowledged. Gen. Hill, supported by the Division of General Longstreet (who had the direction of operations on the right,) was to advance by the Williamsburg road, to attack the enemy in front; General Huger, with his Division, was to move down the Charles City road, in order to attack in flank the troops who might be engaged with Hill and Longstreet, unless he found in his front force enough to occupy his Division; General Smith was to march to the junction of the New Bridge road and the Nine Mile road, to be in readiness either to fall on Keys' right flank, or to cover Longstreet's left. They were to move at daybreak. Heavy and protracted rains during the afternoon and night, by swelling the stream of the Chickahominy, increased the probability of our having to deal with no other troops than those of Keys. The same cause prevented the prompt and punctual movement of the troops. Those of Smith, Hill and Longstreet were in position early enough, however, to commence operations by 8 o'clock, A. M.

Major General Longstreet, unwilling to make a partial attack, instead of the combined movement which had been planned, waited from hour to hour for General Huger's Division. At length, at 9 o'clock, P. M., he determined to attack without those troops. He accordingly commenced his advance at that hour, opening the engagement with artillery and skirmishers. By 3 o'clock it became close and heavy.

In the meantime, I had placed myself on the left of the force employed in this attack, with the Division of General Smith, that I might be on a part of the field where I could observe, and be ready to meet any counter movements which the enemy's General might make against our centre or left. Owing to some peculiar condition of the atmosphere the sound of the muskets did not reach us. I consequently deferred giving the signal for General Smith's advance, till about 4 o'clock, at which time Major Jasper Whiting, of Gen. Smith's staff, whom I had sent to learn the state of affairs with Gen. Longstreet's column, returned, reporting that it was pressing on with vigor. Smith's troops were at once moved forward.*

The principal attack was made by Major General Longstreet, with his own and Major General D. H. Hill's Division—the latter mostly in advance. Hill's brave troops, admirably commanded and most gallantly led, forced their way through the [illegible] external defences, and stormed their entrenchments by a determined and irresistable rush. Such was the manner in which the enemy's first line was carried. The operation was repeated with the same gallantry and success as our troops pursued their victorious career through the enemy's successive camps and entrenchments. At each new position they encountered fresh troops belonging to it, and reinforcements brought on from the rear. Thus they had to repel repeated efforts to retake works which they had carried. But their advance was never successfully resisted.

Their onward movement was only stayed by the coming of night. By night fall they had forced their way to the "Seven Pines," having driven the enemy back more than two miles, through their own camps, and from a series of entrenchments; and repelled every attempt to recapture them with great slaughter. The skill, vigor and decision with which these operations were conducted by General Longstreet are worthy of the highest praise.—He was worthily seconded by Major General Hill, of whose conduct and courage he speaks in the highest terms.

Major-General Smith's Division moved forward at 4 o'clock—Whiting's three Brigades leading. Their progress was impeded by the enemy's skirmishers, which, with their supports, were driven back to the railroad. At this point Whiting's own and Pettigrew's brigades engaged a superior force of the enemy. Hoods by my order, moved on to cooperate with Longstreet. General Smith was desired to hasten up with all the troops within reach. He brought up Hampton's and Hatton's brigades in a few minutes.

The strength of the enemy's position, however, enabled him to hold it until dark.

About sunset, being struck from my horse, severely wounded by a fragment of a shell, I was carried from the field; and Major General G. W. Smith succeeded to the command.

He was prevented from resuming his attack on the enemy's position next morning, by the discovery of strong entrenchments, not seen on the previous evening. His Division bivouacked, on the night of the 31st, with musket shot of the entrenchments which they were attacking, when darkness stayed the conflict. The skill, energy and resolution with which Major General Smith directed the attack, would have merited success if it could have been made an hour earlier.

The troops of Longstreet and Hill passed the night of the 31st on the ground which they had won. The enemy were strongly reinforced from the north side of the Chickahominy on the evening and night of the 31st. The troops engaged by Gen. Smith were undoubtedly from the other side of the river.

On the morning of the 1st of June, the enemy attacked the Brigade of Gen. Pickett, which was supported by that of Gen. Field. The attack was repeatedly repulsed by these two Brigades in front of the [illegible] position falling on Gen. Pickett. This was the last demonstration made by the enemy.

Our troops employed the residue of the day in securing and bearing off the captured artillery, small arms, and other property; and in the evening quietly returned to their own camps.

We took ten pieces of artillery, six thousand (6,000) muskets—one garrison flag, and four regimental colors, besides a large quantity of tents and camp equipage.

Maj. Gen. Longstreet, reports the loss in his command as being about 5,000

Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith reports his loss at 1,253

Total, 4,233

That of the enemy is stated in their own newspapers to have exceeded ten thousand—an estimate which is, no doubt, short of the truth.

Had Major General Huger's Division been in position and ready for action, when those of Smith, Longstreet and Hill moved, I am satisfied that Keyes's corps would have been destroyed, instead of being merely defeated.* Had it gone into action even at 4 o'clock, the victory would have been much more complete.

Major Generals Smith and Longstreet speak in high terms of the conduct of their superior and staff officers.

I beg leave to ask the attention of the Government especially to the manner in which Brigadier Generals Whiting and R. H. Anderson, and Colonels Jenkins and Kemper and Hampton, exercising commands above their grades, and Brigadier General Rhodes are mentioned.

This, and the captured colors, will be delivered by Major A. H. Cole, of my staff.

I have been prevented by feebleness, from making this report sooner, and am still too weak to make any but a very imperfect one.

Several hundred prisoners were taken, but I have received no report of the number.

Your obedient servant,

Signed J. E. JOHNSTON,

General.

*See Longstreet's report.

Loss Cast for Messages—Who are the Parties.

The New York *Tribune* publishes the following:

SALISBURY, N. C., June 21, 1862.—Capt. J. B. Kirker.—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 18th, and Lieut. Connelly's of the 22th, have been received by the colonel. He has been anxiously expecting the one you were to have written the following day. There is nothing of interest to communicate. Our existence here is rather monotonous. We, however, manage to vegetate by procuring, in addition to our rations, some indispensable articles which the market here furnishes, at prices that make fearful inroads into our already dilapidated exchequers. Our time is spent in playing ball, cards, &c., walking, smoking, snoozing, philosophizing, speculating, criticizing, and "like Micawber" waiting for something to turn up. There are confined here 44 officers, and about 500 non-commissioned officers and privates. Among the former are 5 colonels, 6 lieutenants, 5 surgeons, and three chaplains from the army. The navy is represented by 13 of its officers—42 are from the State of New York, and 28 have been in confinement since the battle of Manassas. The health of the colonel and other officers is good. Two of our men have died this week; the burial place is outside the enclosure of the grave-yard.

Captains O' Meara, of the 42d New York (Tammany regiment,) Austin of the 2d Kentucky, Assistant Surgeons Slocum, of the navy, and Hoffman, medical purveyor, Blank's division, have been chosen by lot, and are now held as hostages—who for, or what for we do not know. The two former, we think, are held for two gentlemen whom Fremont caught fillibustering in Virginia.

The colonel, Lieuts. Bagley and Gannon desire to be remembered to you and all friends.

J. P. McIVER,

Captain Company J, 60th.

Ex-Govern or Seymour, of Connecticut, Opposed to a War of Subjugation.

Ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, has written a remarkable letter to the Hartford *Times*, condemning the use of his name as a vice-president of the late war meeting in that city. He goes on to say that,

"If it is necessary to be more explicit, I beg leave to state that, knowing what the meeting would be beforehand, I could not have been induced to attend it, or take a part in its doings—and that, having glanced at the speeches and the proceedings generally of that meeting, I particularly desire to clear myself from any participation, directly or indirectly, in what took place there. The meeting, if I have not misunderstood its general bearing, is one which ignores peaceful remedies of any sort as means of restoring the Union, and calls loudly for men and means to aid in the subjugation and consequent degradation and overthrow of the South. I follow gentlemen in no such crusade, neither will I contribute in any way to the accomplishment of such bloody purposes. The monstrous fallacy of the present day, that the Union can be re-established by destroying any part of the South, is one which will burst with the shells that are thrown into its defenceless cities, and leave the condition of this country, after its treasures are exhausted, and its brave men on both sides consigned to hospitals and graves, a spectacle for reproach or commiseration of the civilized world."

RECRUITING IN BOSTON.—BOSTON, July 14.—An order appropriating three hundred thousand dollars from the city treasury, to be expended in the payment of bounties, of one hundred dollars to each volunteer, and for other expenses in raising the city's quota of volunteers under the recent proclamation of the President, was passed this afternoon by both branches of the City Council.

Canadian exchanges are complaining of the draught in the Canadian provinces, which is more severe than on the South side of Lake Ontario. All the papers speak of its distressing continuance and destructive effects. Should it last much longer, the grain crop will be entirely cut off—grass has gone already.

STONEWALL JACKSON.—The Northern papers report Stonewall Jackson as marching on Winchester, with a large force.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Mecklenburg County Bible Society will be held at Hebron Church, near the pump, on Saturday, the 24 of August, at 11 o'clock. It is hoped that the officers and members will generally attend.

E. NYE HUTCHISON, Pres't.

M. D. Jouston, Cor. Sec'y.

July 25, 1862—3t

SCHOOL NOTICE.

M. D. JOHNSTON will commence the next Session of his School on next Monday, the 28th instant.

July 25, 1862—2

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

STATESVILLE, N. C., July 21.

The impossibility of getting the camp in readiness to receive troops, renders it necessary for the delaying till further orders, the calling out of conscripts destined for this camp. The Colonels of regiments of the Yadkin will therefore not call out their respective commands till further orders.

JAMES C. MACRAE,

Capt. & A. A. Gen'l, P. A. C. S.

july 24—1t.

☞ The Salisbury Watchman, Western Enterprise, Ashville News, Henderson Times, Western Carolinian and Shelby Eagle, will copy the above one time and send bills to the Office of the Iredell Express.

PILES, FISTULA, TUMORS, SPERMATORRHŒA, ULCERATIONS OF THE WOMB, &c.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON, of Montgomery Ala., is at the Boydon House, at Salisbury, N. C., where he may be consulted during the balance of this week. A perfect cure is guaranteed. For Piles, not one patient out of ten will be confined in bed any longer than he is operated on. Reference to the most distinguished gentlemen of the South. Ladies will be visited at their homes if desired.

July 22,—3t.

FINLEY HIGH SCHOOL,

LENOIR, CALDWELL CO., N. C.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 5th of August next.

Board in good private families $3 per week.

TUITION, PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS:

Classics, $20

English, $12 to $15

Contingent fee, 50 cents.

No deductions for lost time, except at the option of the principal.

E. W. FAUCETTE, Principal.

LENOIR, N. C., July 18, '62—3t.

TOBACCO FOR SALE.

The subscriber has on hand about forty or fifty thousand pounds of TOBACCO in leaf, two and three years old, which he offers for sale.

C. L. TORRENCE.

Charlotte, July 15, '62—d1m

RECEIVER'S SALE OF NEGROES.

On Tuesday the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Market House, in the town of Wilmington, I will expose to public sale at Auction for cash, thirteen likely NEgroes. Said negroes are the property of alien enemies, and are sold under a decree of the Confederate Court.

DuBRUTZ CUTLAR,

july 14—13t Receiver, &c.

REV. G. D. BERNHEIM'S

CLASSICAL SCHOOL,

Will be re-opened on Monday the 4th of August next for boys and girls, in the Lutheran Church, in Charlotte.

A competent assistant will give instructions in both the primary and intermediate departments.

TERMS:—Per session of five months:

Primary Department, $10

Intermediate Department, 12 to 15

Classical Department, 20

G. D. BERNHEIM.

July 14, 1862—6w

To Voters of Mecklenburg:

Some weeks ago my friends announced me as a Candidate for the Legislature, but not feeling that it was convenient for me to enter the contest, I last week published a card declining. On reflection, and at the solicitation of numerous friends, I have concluded to become a Candidate, and therefore announce myself as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. In order that my position may be understood, I will state that I am for Col. W. Johnston for Governor, and in favor of prosecuting the war until our independence is established. If my fellow-citizens of Mecklenburg see proper to elect me I will serve them to the best of my ability.

R. L. GARMON.

July 5, 1862

ATTENTION TO ALL.

TWO HUNDRED Reams of writing paper, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND Envelopes, just received at the Store of

KOOPMAN & PHELPS.

May 20th, 1862. tf

WANTED.

Ten or fifteen good Shoe Makers to put up Gentlemen and Ladies sewed shoes can find constant work at good prices by applying to

M. B. TAYLOR.

July 10 1862—d3w*

COW FEED.

Oil Cakes in large quantities at St. Catharine Mills for sale

July 11, '62—2 m.

MARX & SCHWARZ,

Have removed their stock of goods to the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Frankinhall & Co., where they will be pleased to wait on our friends and the public generally.

Those desiring new and fashionable goods would do well to call out Store before purchasing elsewhere.

H. C. MARX. G. SCHWARZ.

July 14, 1862—tf

NOTICE.

Surgical Instruments so much demanded by the necessities of the service, and a liberal price will be paid for them at this Depot.

EDWARD WARREN,

Surg. and Medical Purveyor,

Goldsboro', N. C., July 14, '62 d1m.

HIDES FOR SALE.

Now on hand 8000 lbs good dry Hides which will be exchanged for Leather.

S. N. HOWELL.

June 11-1862—d3t.

Wanted.

30 [illegible] for chopping [illegible]

WANTED.

Thirty hands to work on Hospital Bedding; wages per day, for 1st class $1.50; 2nd class $1.25; 3d class $1.00, and 4th class 75 cents. None but persons of good character need apply.

M. HOWARD,

Surgeon and Med. Purveyor,

Charlotte, N. C.

N. C. Military Institute, July 20—d1w

WANTED,

BOTTLES AND VIALS.

The Medical Purveyor at Charlotte, N. C., will pay the following prices for clean Bottles and Vials, viz:

Quart Champagne Bottles, 2 $1.25 per doz.

Pint " " 75 " "

Quart Wine (Claret) " " 2.00 " "

Pint " " 75 " "

Quart Castor Oil " " 75 " "

Porter " " 75 " "

8 oz. Vials, 75 " "

6 and 4 oz. Vials, 50 " "

1 and 2 oz. " 50 " "

to be delivered in any quantity at the N. C. Military Institute, or to Drs. Duffy and Arendell, Medical Purveyor s Agents, who will visit the various towns in the State.

This call is rendered necessary from the fact that there are no glass factories in the Southern Confederacy. Persons having Bottles and Vials will confer a great benefit upon the sick and wounded soldiers by collecting all that they may have as speedily as possible.

M. HOWARD,

Surgeon and Medical Purveyor,

Charlotte, N. C.

July 14, 1862—d1m w1m

ATTENTION ALL.

The medical Purveyor's Department Charlotte, N. C., is in need of the following herbs, &c, for the use of the Army, for which the following prices will be paid on delivery at the N. C. Institute. Persons residing in districts where they can be obtained, will please give their attention to collecting and saving them. The articles must be clean and well dried:

Seneka Snake root, 50 cents lb.

Puccoon, or Blood root, 40 " "

Wild Cherry bark, 30 " "

Indian Turnip, 50 " "

American Ipecac—root, 1.00 " "

Blooming Spurge—root, 50 " "

Indian Physic—root, 25 " "

Indian Tobacco, 25 " "

Black Snake root, 50 " "

Poke root, 20 " "

Cranesbill, 20 " "

Blackberry root, 20 " "

American Gentian, 20 " "

Dogwood bark, 25 " "

Fever Root, 20 " "

American Hellebore root, 20 " "

Peppermint, 25 " "

Skunk Cabbage—root, 20 " "

Jamestown Weed—seed and leaves, 20 " "

Hemlock leaves, 20 " "

Wintergreen, or Partridge Berry 50 " "

Horsemint, 20 " "

Sassafras—bark of root, 20 " "

Sassafras pith, 5.00 " "

Ginseng root, 50 " "

Sarsaparilla root, 75 " "

Lavender—leaves and stem, 20 " "

Flax seed, per bushel, 2.50 " "

White Oak bark, 20 " "

Meadow Sweet, 25 " "

American Columbo root, 50 " "

Willow bark, 20 " "

Tulip Tree bark or Wild Poplar, 20 " "

Persimmon bark—from root, 20 " "

Centaury herb, 20 " "

Boneset, 20 " "

Butterfly Weed, or Pleurisy root 20 " "

Dandelion root, 20 " "

Hops, 100 " "

Wild Senna, 50 " "

May Apple, or Mandrake, 75 " "

Butternut—inner bark of root, 50 " "

Henbane—leaves and seed, 75 " "

Barberry leaves, 50 " "

Fleabane, 25 " "

Scotch Broom—tops of stems, 30 " "

Pink Root, 50 " "

Skunk, 25 " "

Wild Ginger, or Canada Snake root, 25 " "

Queen's Root, 50 " "

Slippery Elm, 30 " "

Red Pepper, 100 " "

Anise seed, 50 " "

Spear Mint, 25 " "

Bitter Sweet, or Woody Night Shade, 50 " "

Poppy—ripe capsules, 1.00 " "

Lettuce garden—dried juice, 1.00 " "

Marsh Rosemary—root, 30 " "

Virginia Snake root—root, 75 " "

Juniper—tops, 25 " "

Red Cedar—tops, 25 " "

Prickley Ash—bark, 50 " "

Robins Rye or Hair cap moss, 30 " "

M. HOWARD,

Sur'g and Med'l Purveyor,

Charlotte, N. C.

July 8, 1862—d1m w1m

WANTED,

In large quantities to be delivered at the Medical Purveying Department, Charlotte, N. C., the Bark from the root and smaller branches of the wild or forest Poplar, Dogwood and Willow, well dried.

A liberal price will be paid for these articles on delivery.

June 28, 1862—d1m w1m

CHARLOTTE AND S. C. R. R.

The Coupons due on the 1st of January next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid, whenever presented at my office at the Depot.

dec 2 '61. A. H. MARTIN, Agent.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

Miss M. E. Stewart will resume the exercises of her School on Monday, August 4th, 1862.

Tuition per Session of Twenty weeks $12.

July 21, '62—1w

TURNIP SEED.

200 pounds of choice TURNIP SEED for sale. Apply to E. W. BEALE,

July 21, '62—1w Graham, N. C.

A SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

An able bodied man over 45 years of age is wanted to serve in the Confederate army as a substitute. For particulars apply at Bulletin office.

July 21,—6t

A Cook and Washer Wanted.

A experienced COOK and Washer and Ironer will hear of a [illegible] through this office.

Jan 17.

Charlotte & S. C. Railroad Co.

[illegible]

Columbia, March [illegible]

A PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Columbia for Charlotte each afternoon at 5 and arrive in Columbia at 5 a. m.

T. J. SUMNER,

Engineer and Superintendent.

April 4, 1862

Charlotte & S. C. Railroad.

[illegible]

THE Passenger Trains on this Road will leave and arrive, hereafter, as follows:

Leave Charlotte, at 6.30 A. M.

Arrive at Chariotte, 5.30 P. M.

Leave Columbia at 5.00 A. M.

Arrive at Columbia 5.00 P. M.